

ABSTRACT

A method for encryption data subdivided into segments of random lengths. A data source having a state corresponding to initialization parameters and the number of 5 patterns output therefrom provides for a reversible encryption process. Decryption is accomplished by repeating encryption using a data source having an identical initial state. The data source consists random pattern generation machines (RPGMs). A portion of RPGMs may each contain patterns of a different length. Randomly selecting an RPGM and outputting a pattern therefrom effectively provides a pattern of random length. The 10 data source may output patterns interpreted to govern the behavior of obfuscation operations. Patterns output from the data source may be interpreted as instructions as to what obfuscation to perform and what parameters shall define the obfuscation.